BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

THE repeated accidents occurring at the Gates of the Fort of Bombay, calling for more strict Regulations regarding the ingress and egress of Carriages, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the following Rules have been established for the CHURCH GATE, the entrance principally used by the Carriages of the European and Native Inhabitants of this Island.

RULES FOR THE CHURCH GATE.

1st. No empty Chaise, or other empty carriage of any description, (excepting at funerals) is allowed to enter or go out by the Church Gate.

2d. No Hackery or Carriage without springs to enter or go out by it.

3d. No Cart or Carriage of burden, of any description, whether drawn by bullocks or Horses, to enter or go out by it.

4th. No led Horse or Cattle of any description, to enter or go out by it; and all such found between the entrance of the Glacis and inner Gate to be pounded.

5th. No Cooly, or other porter with Load, Baggage, or Bangie to enter or go out by it. But Hamauls or Coolies bringing Water into the Fort are permitted to go out and in by it, till (9) nine o'Clock in the morning.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to circulate on this occasion, the following article of RULE, ORDINANCE AND REGULATION III. 1815, which was duly published and Registered in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, on the fifteenth day of August 1815.

"And Whereas many bad accidents happen and great mischief is frequently done upon the Street and highways by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of Persons driving Carts, Hackeries or Carriages or riding Horses thereon. It is therefore hereby ordained, that if the driver of any Hackery or Carriage whatsoever, on any part of any Street or highway, shall either drive or ride violently or furiously along, or shall by negligence, or misbehaviour cause any damage to any Person or to any Cart, Hackery or Carriage, passing upon such Street or highway or shall quit the highway, and go on the other side the wall or fence enclosing the same, or wilfully be at such distance from such Cart Hackery or Carriage whilst it shall be passing upon such highway, that he cannot have the direction of the animals drawing the same, or shall, by negligence or misbehaviour, prevent or interrupt the free passage of any other Cart, Hackery, or Carriage on the highways; or if the driver of any empty Cart, Hackery or Carriage whatsoever shall refuse or neglect to turn aside for any Coach, Chariot, Chaise, loaded Cart or Hackery, or other loaded Carriage, or shall wilfully set or leave any Hackery, Cart or other Carriage, (except only during such reasonable time as the same shall be loading or unloading and standing as near the side of such highway as convenient may be) so as to interrupt or hinder the free passage of any other Carriage or of His Majesty's subjects, he shall on conviction before one Justice, by confession or view of the Justice, or Oath of one witness, forfeit any sum not exceeding 25 Rupees, in case the driver shall not be the owner of such Carriage, and if the offender be the Owner then any sum not exceeding fifty Rupees, and in default of payment shall be committed to the public Gaol, there to be kept at hard labour for any time not exceeding one month, unless such forfeiture shall be sooner paid, and every such driver offending in either of the said cases may by the authority of this Rule, Ordinance and Regulation with or without any warrant, be apprehended by any Person who shall see such offence committed, and shall be immediately conveyed before a Justice to be dealt with according to law."

In explanation of the preceding Article, the following General Rules are published for the information of the Native Inhabitants.

GENERAL RULES FOR ALL ROADS AND STREETS.

1st. Every person in walking, riding, or driving, on the road, must keep to the left hand side of the Road, that is to the side of the Road that is on his left hand.

2d. A person overtaking and walking, riding, or driving past another on the Road, must keep the person or Carriage he overtakes and passes, on his left hand.

3d Any person violating these Rules is liable to the penalties and damages occasioned by the infraction of them.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
22d February 1823.

જાહેર નામો

કેવેનેં ફોટના દરવાજાંથી ગાડી આવતા જતા કેમશા જરજોખમ થાએચ માટે દરવાજાંથી ગાડી આવા જવાનો શારો પકર્યો બંદોબશત રાખવો જોએ એતે શાકુ દેવલના એટલે પવનચકીના દરવાજાંથી શાકુંબ લોકોની તથા પાગાડીવાલા લોકોની ગાડી આવેચ તે દેવલના દરવાજા બાબત કેદલ લખેલો પાએદો કનરાબલ ગવરનર શાકુંબે શ્રી કોશલમાથી કરાવીને શરવેને જાહેર કીધોછે *

દેવલનાં દરવાજા બાબતનો પાએદો

૧—અંગારેજ લોકોના મુરદા દફણવા લીજાએ તે શાથે ગાડીઓ જશે તે મુકીને બાકી શરવે જાતની ખાલી બગી તથા ગાડી અથવા બારકશ દરવાજાથી આવા જવા દેશે નકી *

૨—જે ગાડીને અથવા બારકશને પકમા ન કશે નકી તો ગાડી દરવાજામાથી આવા જવા દેશે નકી *

૩—બીજાના ગાડાં અથવા કર જાતના બોલાના ઉપર કરમ બસતે દરવાજામાંથી આવે જાએ નકી *

૪—ઘોડા અથવા કર પકીજ જાતના ઢોરો રસ્તે પકડીને દરવાજામાથી લાવકુ તથા લજજનુ નકી કેવા ઢોરો લજજતા તથા લાવતા કીલા મધે પેશવાનાં તાબાંથી તે અંદરના દરવાજા શુદી અલશે તે પોકમધે એટલે બંદીખાનામા થાલશે *

૫—કોજ કેલકરી અથવા બીગારી બોજુ અથવા માલ અથવા પકવડ લજ દરવાજામાથી આકુ જકુ નકી પણ જે કુમાલ તથા જેગારી કીલા મધે પાણી લાવે છે તેકુએ શવારના પકલાક ૯ શુદી પાણી શાકુ આકુ જકુ *

શને ૧૮૧૫ નો પકાએદો ૩ પાલીશીનો થએલ છે તે જાહેર કરીને શ્રી મુબજના કુનરાબલ રીકારડર કોડતમાં તારીખ ૧૫ આગશટ શને ૧૮૧૫ મધે નોધેલ છે તે મધેની કેદલ લખેલી પકલમ ૧૬ મી કુનરાબલ ગવરનર શાકુંબે શ્રી કોશલમાંથી કાલ જાહેર કરીછે *

૧૬ પકલમ—ગાડાં તથા ગાડી તથા બારકશો તથા શવારીના ઘોડા કાપકણારના ગાપકલતથી તથા બદ ચાલથી રશતા મધે તથા મોકલા મધે કેમશા નુપકશા નીથાએ છે તે શાકુ ઠરાવી આમા આવીકુ જે રશતા મધે તથા મોકલા મધે ગાડુ અથવા ગાડી અથવા કર જાતના બારકશોનો કાપકણારો જોરથી ગાડી અથવા શવારીનો ઘોડો ચલાવીને અથવા ગાપકલતથી અથવા બદ ચાલથી રશતા મધે આદમી અથવા ગાડુ ગાડી અથવા બારકશ ચાલતા કેએ તેને નુપકશા નીકરે તે અથવા મોટા રશતામાં ચાલતા જાનવર ઘોબાએ નકી તે પોતાના ગાડી પાશેથી કુર દીવાર અથવા કુડ રશતાના બાજુ ઉપર કશે તાંકાં રશતા મુકી ને જશે તે અથવા ગાપકલતથી બીજા બારકશોને જવા આવાને કરકત પકરશે અથવા કોજ ખાલી ગાડુ ગાડી અથવા બીજી જાતનુ ખાલી બારકશને કાંકતો કેએ તે ઘણી કોજ કોચ અથવા ચારટ બગી અથવા માલ તરેકુ ગાડુ ગાડી અથવા બીજી માલ તરેકુ બારકશ આવતુ કેએ તેની એમકબા નુથી ચલાવે નકી અથવા બીજા કોજ બારકશને અથવા આદમીને જવા આવાને કરકત થાએ કેવી બગી ઉપર ગાડાં ગાડી અથવા બીજી જાતના બારકશોને માલ તરવાનુ તથા ખાલી પકરવાનુ વા બગી કાણ મુકીને અમથુ કુમુ રાખશે તે ઘણી ઉપર તથા ઉપર લખેલા ગાડી કાપકણાર લખાછે તે ઉપર પોતે પકબુલ થાએ તેથી અથવા કોજ બનશાપકદાર જોએ તેથી અથવા કોજ પકશમ આએ તેથી બનશાપકદારના તાંકાં મુદો શાબુદ થાએ એટલે તે ગાડી કાપકણાર પાશેથી કુપીઆ ૨૫ શુદી ગુનેગારી લેશે પકદાચ ગાડીનો ઘણી પોતે ગાડી હાંકતો કેએ તો તે પાશેથા કુપીઆ ૫૦ શુદી ગુનેગારી લેશે તે ગુનેગારી તે આપે નકીતો તેને તુરંત કોરડાની શિક્ષા ૧ શુદી મજુરી પકરવા લગાડશે પણ ગુનેગારી જલદીથી આપશે તેને જલદી મુકી દેશે એ પરમાણે જે કોજ ઝોર ચાલ ગાડી ચલાવશે તેને જે દણી કુવે તે ઘણીએ આ પકાએદાના કુપકર પરમાણે અનશાપકદારને પકાએદા પરમાણે નશીએત આપવા રાકું બનશાપકદારના તાંકાં લજ આવકુ *

ઉપર લખેલી પકલમનો મજકુર પકો શ મજમાં આવા શાકું કેદલ લખેલો પકાએદો પાગાડીવાલા લોકોને માલમ પકરવા શાકુ પરઘટ કીધોછે *

શરવે રશતામાં તથા મોકોલામાં ચાલવાનો પકાએદો

૧—રશતા મધે ચાલતા અથવા ઘોડા ઉપર શવાર અથવા ગાડી કાપકતાં શરવે એ પોતાની ડાબી બાજુ ઉપર થાલીએ ડાબી બાજુની તરપ તે જવા આવાનો રશતો *

૨—જે કોજ ચાલતા અથવા ઘોડા ઉપર શવાર થકને અથવા ગાડી કાપકતાં પાછળથી આવીને બીજાના આગલ જશે તે ધણીએ જે નીંપીઠ ઉપર આવશે તેને ડાબી બાજુ ઉપર રાખી જકુ *

૩—જે કોજ આ પકાએદાના ખીલાપ જશે અથવા એ પકાએદો તોજશે તે પાશેથી દંડ ગુનેગારી લીધી જશે—તારીખ ૨૨ ફેબરવારી શને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મત્ત

કેમાણે મેવચે ઘરપક્યાળીન ગાડ્યા હેતા મતા ઘમેશા વડ મેથી ન ઘેત વછે યાકાગી ઘરપક્યાળીન ગાડ્યા હેવ્યા મવ્યાચા ચંગલ્ન ઘન્ન ઘંગેઘત્ત મથીન્ન પાણીને મુન્ન હેવપન્નચ્યા ઘરપક્યાળીન ગાડે ઘ મેન્નંચ્યા પ ઘગડીપક્યાચ્યા ગા ડ્યા હેતાત ત્યાહેવપન્નચે ઘરપક્યા પીજી ઘેઉ નુગડેન્ન ઘણા ઘનમ્ન વક્ષ ગપરનર ગાડેય ઘઘડીર યા ળી મેવેન્નજીન ગમનીન ઘપર્વ મળી રમેન્ન વછે

હેવપન્નચે ઘનપક્યા પીજીન ઘણ

૧ ઇંગ્રેજ મેન્નતીર મેડેકે ઘણા ન ળીર્ન મથીર ત્યાવમઘન ગાડ્યા મતીર ત્યા હેજીનમન્ન ઘની ઘેઉ ઘગી ન્નીપ ઈનર મતીચે ઘેઉં ઘર્ વન ઘનપક્યાળીન હેવે મણે હેગા ન મણી

૨ ક્યા ગાડીન્ન ન્નીપ ઘનમ્ન ન મનણી નવતીર તી ગાડી ઘરપ ક્યાળીન હેવે હેગાન મણી

૩ પેન્નાંચી ગાડી ન્નીપ ઘનમ્ન નીંચી ઘૂપડાંચી ઘરમવેં પેન્નંચી ન્નીપ ઘોડ્યાચી ઘનપક્યાળીન હેવે મ ગે નવેત

૪ ગ્રેણી ઘેરમગી ન્નીપ ઘેગા ગી પેન્ને ન્નીપ મનમતા ન્નીપ ન્નપ ડ ઘેવેન્ન ઘનપક્યાળીન મણે હેવે વછે ઘ્વંજી પે ઘમન્ન ઘંગાજી ન્ની ત્યાત પાણી ઘણીતાત ત્યાણે ઘમ્ન ન્ને પ્રઘગી વરે ૪ ઘ્વંતે ઘનપ ક્યાળીન પાણ્યાન મપે થાપે

ઘન ૧૮૧૨ મધે મણના ૩ પા ડીચા મન્ન વછે તો મણીર મન્ન ન ઊઘઈ છેપ્પીન ઘનમ્નઘન ગીન્ન ડર્ ગ્રેઠતાત તાગીપ ૧૨ ઘગણ્ન ઘન મનજમરચે મેગી ઘર્ મન્ન ઘ છે ત્યાજેન્ની ઘેઉ ડણીરેન્ન મનમ ૧૬ ઘનમ્નઘન ગપર્નન ગાડેય ઘઘડી ન યાણે ગ્રેઠમગીન ઘડ મણીર મેરે વછે

૧૬ મનમ—ગાડી ગાડ્યા ઘનમ ડેં ન ત્યાગીચે ઘોડે યાચે ચારવીણાર યે ત્યાંચે ગમ્નરતીને ન ઘ[illegible] રીપ્યાને ન[illegible]યાંત [illegible] રા ડિમગની [illegible]

[illegible] पर्यंत गाडे प्रीप गाडी प्री
[illegible] प्रेणत्याणी घनप्रशाचा शप्रणा
[illegible] मेझने गाडी प्रीप खागीचा
[illegible] डा चारपीश प्रीप गप्रशतीचे ध
[illegible] पप घशगउने च्या पर्यंत प येश
[illegible] र्यांत प्रडीचें गाडी गाड्या प्री
प घरप्रवें चारत कश्तीश त्याश
डीप्रशाश प्रशीश प्रीप मेळ्या च्या
न चारत कश्तां प्रशपर् श ध
[illegible] प्रेपुश घश्चे गाडीपाखीश डीर्
प्रीत प्रीप जिडण च्याचे घ
डीश कडेश नेझे रक्ता मेडु
श प्रशंश प्रीप गप्रशतीचे डी
श्रें गाडें गाडी प्रीप घरप्रश
श प्रण्या शेण्याश घरप्रत प्रशंश ध
णी प्रिणी घेउ गाडें गाडी प्रीप
ई र् प्रतीचे घरप्रश घप्रीत कडे
श तो प्रिणी प्रेच प्रीप चारण प्र
प घगी प्रीत यश प्रवशेवें गाडें
गाडी प डीश्चे यश प्रवशेवें प्र
प्रश डेत कडेश त्याच्या शेप्रशडी
ने श्चारपीश तर् प्रीप रस्त्यांडीश
डीश्चे प्र प्रशत प्रीप चश्तेश
प्रण्या डेण्याश घप्रशत डेशंश क
शा प्रश्यंत गाडी गाड्या प्रीप घं
तर् प्रशप्रवें प्रवणे प घेउ प्रवण्या
चे पारपी पंडे पक्डीश डीगेर डी
प्रें ऊडीतीश ने प श्चरक्ष घप्रणा
प्रंपत्र दप्रशे प्रक्डीप्रतीने प्रीप प्रे
प्रीप प्रेणी शाप्रश चेडीश प्रश
श्डीघतप्रप्रडे डीश शाकडीश प्रश
प्र कश्तां त्या घप्रणाप्रपाखीश र
प्रशे 2६ प्रवशंत गुन्हेगारी चे
तीश प्रतंक्षीत गाडीचा डीनीच घप्र
णार् कडेश तत्र त्यापाखीश प्रप्रशे
६० प्रशंत पंड चेतीश तीपंड त्याचे
श पीश्च तर् त्याश सेशंत घाखीश घ
प्र प्रणीप्र प्रशंत प्रडीगी प्रप्रपत्याश
प्रतीतीश पंड मेसर् पी त्याश प्रेप्र
न ओडीतीश चा प्रप्रवें प्रेप्रेणी
गेर् चार गाडी चारपीश त्याश
प्रे पाणीश त्याचे घ्या प्रशप्रा
चे कुप्रचपरश्न गडी त्यापपाडी घ
वण्याचा कुजिम गडप्र तडी त्याश
प्रशप्रा प्रप्रणे डीक्षा प्रर्ण्याचा
डी प्रगडीघतप्र प्रडे चेडीश प्र
शे

घघचक प्रश्चतीश प्रगजिर् पु
नेर्ज्जणे डप्रगण्यात याप श्णुश घे
उ उणीशेप्र प्रशत ज्यगडीपशे प्रेप्र
यांश प्रणीत क्यपेया प्रडीलां प्रग
[illegible] प्रशे शेजे प्रप्रणे
[illegible] न प चेशज्यात
[illegible] प्रशत

प्रतां शाप्यानी घशशे डापे प्रडीश
चाप्पवें डापेघडीची तर्फ तो प्रण्या
शेण्याचा चक्ता

2 प्रेप्रिणी चारत कश्तां प्रीप घोड्यापर् स्वार् कश्तां प्रीप गा
डी घप्रतां पाणीप्रमुश शेणीश डीश
त्याचे पुढें प्रईश त्याणे त्याचे पा
गीघत शेईश त्याश डापेघडीश प्र
डीश प्रपे

3 प्रेप्रिणी घ्या प्रशप्राचे ची
शई प्रईश प्रीप घ प्रशशा प्रेडीश
त्यापाखीश चंड प गुन्हेगारी चेत
उ प्रईश तागीचे 22 प्रेघ्रीपगीश
श १८२३ ईश्वरी

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON.
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt

Eduljee Curseljee's Sons
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,
On MONDAY next, the 3d instant.

A SMALL collection of Oriental and Classical Books, and various other articles the Property of Gentlemen about to leave the presidency.

Bombay 1st *March* 1823.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
ON MONDAY NEXT
BY
Eduljee Curseljee's Sons

TWO Pairs of very fine Bay Carriage horses, and one that runs either in single or double harness; and also a very high Cast Mare and filly—The Mare is now in foal, to a well known high bred horse Momsoori.

Bombay, [illegible] Bombay with for no fault

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 3d instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Bungalow in good repair, with the unexpired period of the lease of the ground on which it is built, and the Garden surrounding it, measuring together 248½ square beegas.

Situated on the East side of the Mount road immediately opposite to the House lately built by Limjee Cawasjee Banajee Satt.

The title deeds may be seen on application to Messrs KEMPT & Co.; and conditions of sale learnt.

The Premises can be viewed at any time.

Bombay, 1st *March* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY the 5th instant,
SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
THE PROPERTY OF
J. A. MAXWELL, Esq.
(ABOUT TO QUIT THE PRESIDENCY,)
AT HIS HOUSE ON THE
MOUNT ROAD,
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Queens and Glass Ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, &c.

AT NOON,

Will be put up (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a commodious Shigrampoe with a pair of Horses and Harness complete.

Bombay 1st *March* 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Kempt and Co.

A FEW Boxes of Newfoundland Cured Cod Fish, in high preservation, [illegible]orted on the Sarah, Captain Thacker.

Bombay 1st *March* 1823.

REPORT
ON THE STATE
OF THE
BENGAL
Provident Society.

IT is now more than seven years since the institution of the above Society, and the progress of the Classes, which have since annually been established, appear distinguished, with a steady increase of Capital by the operation of Interest, insomuch that the first class has nearly duplicated the Original Amount of the Subscriptions received in it. Although the Classes show a great fluctuation in the amount of Subscriptions, yet as none of them have to this moment sunk so low as to be incapable of imparting an adequate benefit to the subscribers, there is every hope that the Society will attain greater popularity when the extent of its capability is better known and felt. The principal objects in the institution of the Society originally were to afford annual payments prospectively, in the manner of annuities to regular subscribers, and to combine at the same time, the advantages of a Tontine, for the benefit of those who looked for a greater increase of capital than what accrued from mere interest. By rendering the institution susceptible of annual dividends, it was intended to secure it against the accidents which have hitherto befallen annuity societies which professed to take risks on the ordinary scale of calculation; for by the Rules of this Society the Funds are to be divided among the surviving subscribers only, and that consecutively, year after year, at the termination of each class. Hence, the society in this respect is exceedingly advantageous to those who aim at making a provision for dependents and children, since the one in a few years will cease to become an incumbrance, and the other receive an accession of income to meet growing wants. The limit for the duration of each Class admits a grand scope for the improvement of property, as it is capable within that time of nearly quadruplicating itself, this of itself would form a handsome dividend, but the regulations prescribe the division of all shares on lapsed lives among the survivors, consequently the amount forthcoming to the survivors will be eminently handsome, comparatively with the small sums they at first put in. In giving this view of the Society, it is intended to let the public appreciate its merits and avail themselves of its advantages accordingly.

The following schedule shows the present state of the Funds, with a retrospective view of [illegible] which has since taken place by the process of interest.

	Present State of the Funds.		Original Subscription.		Increase by interest since the First Establishment.	
	Sa.	Rs.	Sa.	Rs.	Sa.	Rs.
First Class Established 1815-16 comprising the Funds in the hands of Treasurer, mortgage &c	3,54,755	0	2,10,960	0	1,43,795	0
Second Class ditto in 1817 ditto	83,286	2	55,530	0	27,706	2
Third Class ditto in 1818 ditto	38,953	0	27,980	0	10,985	4
Fourth Class ditto in 1819 ditto	36,805	0	28,090	0	8,715	0
Fifth Class ditto in 1820 ditto	18,693	8	16,190	0	2,503	8
Sixth Class ditto in 1821 ditto	43,652	2	40,180	0	3,472	2
Seventh Class ditto in 1822 ditto	34,558	11	32,820	0	1,748	11
Total...	6,10,679	11	4,11,750	0	1,98,929	11

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, Mr JAS. CULLEN, was elected a director in the room of Mr. Cruttenden, deceasd.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR LOANS.

The Bengal Provident Society will grant Loans on Mortgage to the extent of 1,50,000 Rs.—Applications to be made to Messrs. PALMER and Co. Treasurers, or to the undersigned.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

Certificates for Shares in the Eighth Class of the Society are issuing as usual from the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co. Agents for the Society at Bombay. Chargeable with daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums, from the 1st of January last.

Bombay 21*st Febru ary* 1823.

Advertisement.

THIS is to certify, that MRS. WHITE has RUNAWAY from LIEUTENANT ROBERT WHITE her Husband, and he will not be answerable for any debt or debts she may contract from the date of her departure,—18th December 1822.

Bombay 25*th Feb.* 1823.

CALCUTTA
Laudable Societ[illegible]

THE subjoined Table is published for general information, as shewing the highest rates per Cent, at which Insurances may be regarded as effected in the Laudable Societies, according to the ages of the Lives insured. The calculations proceed on an assumption, that a share in either of those Societies on a lapsed Life is only worth S. Rs. 7500, experience shows that such share is more productive.

N. B. Insurance may be continued in the Laudable Societies indefinitely, without a renewed certificate of health.

Age	Yearly rate per Cent.	Age	Yearly rate per Cent.	Age	Yearly rate per Cent.
16	2. 66	35	3. 73	54	
17	,,	36	,,	55	7. 09
18	,,	37	,,	56	,,
19	,,	38	,,	57	,,
20	,,	39	,,	58	,,
21	,,	40	4. 26	59	,,
22	,,	41	,,	60	9. 33
23	,,	42	,,	61	,,
24	,,	43	,,	62	,,
25	2. 93	44	,,	63	,,
26	,,	45	5. 06	64	15. 52
27	,,	46	,,	65	,,
28	,,	47	,,	66	,,
29	,,	48	,,	67	,,
30	3. 02	49	,,	68	,,
31	,,	50	6. 00	69	,,
32	,,	51	,,	70	,,
33	,,	52	,,		
34	,,	53	,,		

Bombay, 1st *March* 1823.

Passage to Europe
THE FINE SHIP
ALMORAH,
THOMAS WINTER,
COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 10th March, for Liverpool. She has excellant accommodations. and a Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has undertaken the medical duty during the voyage.

Apply to Captain WINTER on board, or RITCHIE STEUART and Co. at whose office a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay 1st *March*, 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1823
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 *BOMBAY RUPEES.*
Bombay Courier Office 28th Feb. 182[illegible]

AN ENGLISH BUILT
DENNET
WITH AN ACTIVE
HORSE
OF EXCELLENT PACES,
AND
A SET OF CAPITAL
HARNESS
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
APPLY TO
Messrs. BAXTER & CO.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.
Bombay, 28*th February* 1823.

FOR SALE
A FEW
PIPES AND HOGSHEADS
OF FINE MELLOW
MADEIRA,
FIT FOR IMMEDIATE BOTTLING.
SHIPPED BY
BUTLER AND SONS,
IN THE PHŒNIX,
AND LYING IN THE GODOWN UNDER THE
APOLLO HOUSE,
Apply to Mr. FAIR at the Apollo House.

N. B. This WINE has already been the round, by way of Calcutta.

Bombay 1st *March* 1823.

Highland Society.

AT a MEETING of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY held THIS DAY, the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Members of the Society, viz.

LIEUT. COL. W. D. CLELLAND.
ROBERT MARTIN, ESQ., of the Bombay Med. Est.
HENRY MICKIE, ESQ., Ditto,
DOCTOR ARCHIBALD YOUNG.

Bombay 25th February 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

[illegible]ON SOCIETY.

[illegible]RROW *the 2nd Instant, a* [illegible]ITY SERMON *will be* [illegible]ched at St. THOMAS's CHURCH, *for the benefit of the* BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, *by the* Venerable Archdeacon BARNES, D. D.

T. CARR.
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
March 1st 1823.

FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWN
UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE
IN DADY'S BUILDINGS,
And lately imported
FROM CALCUTTA,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at.....Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*
Twenty half Pipes of
INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe.*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
"TERMS: *Cash.*"
Bombay 14th December 1822.

A CARD.

MR. LONGLANDS begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the settlement that he has an assistant in his academy, for the Tuition of young gentlemen *only*. The undermentioned are the terms

Boarders,.....per month		Rs. 45
Day Scholars, ...	ditto	5
Parlour Boarders,..	ditto	50
in addition		
Navigation, ...	ditto	8
French, ...	ditto	6
Latin, ...	ditto	5

Mr. L. has two Chronometers for Sale, one by Barraud, the other by Brookbanks, going very regularly.

Bombay 1st February 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Pattamars proceeding to the Malabar Coast from Bombay, Surat, Damaun and other Northern Ports, or any other Vessels whatever, will be furnished with cargoes of Salt, at Goa, for Alleppie at the rate of five & a half Bombay Rupees or Six Goa Rupees, per Anna or Goa Coomb of the usual measure; four days to be allowed for loading and three for unloading at Alleppie. Two thirds of the freight to be paid in advance by the party engaging the tonnage and the remainder at Goa on producing the requisite receipt for delivery of the cargo.—Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at Bombay, and RAJAH GOPAL MOODILIAR at Goa.

Bombay, 28th February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & Credits of Mr. THOS. BOYCE, late of Bombay, Schoolmaster, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprized the eof.

Bombay, 28th February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration, of all & singular the goods, chattels rights & credits of WILLIAM SHARPE, late Quarter master Serjeant, of the first Battalion of the eighth Regiment, of Native Infantry on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE,) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 28th February 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights & Credits of JOHN WEST, late Quartermaster Serjeant of the first Battalion of Artillery, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE) all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay Feb. 28th 1823.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
FOR THE
Distressed Irish.

Amount already published.—Rupees 72,076 0 78

List of Subscriptions from Rajcote.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Turner, 1st Regt. L. C.....	100
Captain Dawson, Do.....	40
Lieutenant B. Sandwith, Do.....	30
" E. Sparrow, Do.....	25
" P. Sanderson, Do.....	25
" C. Hagart, Do.....	25
" C. J. Conyngham, Do.....	20
" S. Poole, Do.....	20
" R. D. MacKinzie, Do.....	20
Serjeant Major H. Bird, Do	10
Trumpet Major J. Titus, Do.....	10
Lieut. & Adjt. J. Outram, 1st | 12th Regt.....	25
Lieutenant W. F. Barlow, Do.....	25
" J. Liddell, Do.....	20
" C. Deaton, Do.....	20
" J. Morris, Do.....	25
" T. Watkins, Do.....	25
" E. P. Ramsay, Do.....	20
Ensign Earle, Do.....	15
" Giberne, Do.....	20
Assist. Surgeon R. Wight, Do.....	30
Detachment of Artillery.	
Lieutenant A. Rowland, Do.....	25
Serjeant Hussy, Do.....	10
Bombadier Nighland, Do.....	4
Gunner Briggs, Do	3
" Kelly, Do.....	1
" Dunning, Do.....	1
" Finly, Do.....	1
" Condrin, Do.....	1
" Harraway, Do.....	1
" Jackson, Do.....	1
" Galvin, Do.....	1
" Jones, Do.	1
Commissariat Office.	
Sub Conductor James Brescoe,.....	10
Balcrustna Gunnoba Chitty,.....	5
Daniel Valledaries, ...	5
Ammuram Shroff,.....	5

Total Rs. 72,701 0 78.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

In this, and I imagine, in many other places, there are persons who, from a certain degree of deference to the customs and habits of the Society in which they move, feel themselves obliged to act on many occasions in direct opposition to their own wishes.—I am one of those unfortunate persons, and am so circumstanced that any thing in the shape of a deviation from the beaten tract, brings upon me the observation of an extensive range of neighbours.—I ought, by the by, to speak in the plural number, for being a married man, my wife is even more aggrieved than myself.—Every new plan which we propose; every old habit (practised perhaps under the parental roof) which we might wish to revive in this country; every thing, in short, which might improve our domestic comfort; if not done by those around us, is met by that most formidable of all formidable objections.—"It is not the custom of Bombay."—This difficulty presents itself to us daily, even before the morning Sun.—We are fond of early rising, and have been accustomed, in our native land, to breathe the fresh air of the morning on the mountain top, and to indulge in the healthful exercise of walking at an early hour.—In this country, and particularly at this season of the year, the mornings are delightful; it is allowed that no exercise is so beneficial to health as that of walking in moderation, and yet because, "It is not the custom of Bombay." the obstacles, especially to a female, are innumerable.—We have, on one or two occasions, ventured out, with a determination to disregard common custom; but the sight of an English Lady walking on foot and in a public path, seemed to astonish the Native pedestrians so much, that they forgot their journey and stood, staring in utter amazement.—This joined with the peremptory exclamations of hamauls and out-runners of equipages to get out of their way, and the rude stare of a few of our own Countrymen, who appeared to think that no female, superior to the inhabitant of a barrack room, could be seen to walk in public, obliged us to effect a retreat; and ultimately to desist from our favorite recreation. This is only one of the many evils which arise from the same cause, but as it is the one which presses hardest at the present moment, I give it the preference.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that some *independent spirit* who is entitled by rank to lead the way for her more humble sisters, will be induced to show the gaping multitude, that English Ladies in this country can, now and then, turn their limbs to the use for which they were originally intended. I am

Your obedient Servant,
A LOVER OF EXERCISE.

BOMBAY,
1st March 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST, FEBRUARY 1823

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

1st. THE Honorable the Governor in Council having sanctioned the distribution of Pension Certificates of a new form, the Commander in Chief will be pleased to order the Annual Committees to be assembled at the Presidency, and at out stations, for the examination of Invalids and Pensioners, to exchange the Certificates heretofore granted for new ones, the columns of which must be previously filled up by the officers in charge, with great accuracy, and the description given be compared by the Committees with the appearance of each individual Pensioner, and every care taken to ensure the identity of each.

2nd. The Inspector of the Pension list at the Presidency will forward a sufficient number of Printed Certificates upon application, to the different outstations, and he will supply each person hereafter admitted to the benefit of the Pension Establishment with one, carefully filled up and registered.

3d. [illegible]
a Reg[illegible]
which [illegible]
ed in the [illegible]

4th. In all [illegible]
sioners, it will [illegible]
the documents o[illegible]
to produce to sub[illegible]
where there is reason [illegible]
must be submitted to C[illegible]
formation the Committee [illegible]

5th. The staff or other O[illegible]
sioners will be held responsible [illegible]
is noted on the back of the [illegible]
payment made, but on the personal appea[illegible]
each individual Pensioner, or upon a certificate from an European public Officer of Government, Civil or Military, stating that the Pensioner is alive but unable to attend, which would obviate any particular hardship owing to sickness.

6th. The Officers in charge will warn all Pensioners within their range of payment, to attend the Committees for examination at the time appointed, and they will themselves afford those Committees every information in their power.

7th. Monthly Returns of Pensioners, accounting for encrease or decrease according to the prescribed form, are to be forwarded to the Inspector of the Pension list regularly, with the original Certificates of such persons as may have died or been struck off the Establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Tenth Regiment N I.

Lieut. William Fonquett to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Adamson promoted to Captain of a Company,—Date of appointment, 17th February 1823.

Bombay Castle, 27th, February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, to Assistant Surgeon B. Phillipson.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser, having been obliged to quit Broach on account of indisposition, Assistant Surgeon Downey is appointed to that garrison during the absence of Mr. Fraser, or until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, dated Sholapore, 1st January, appointing Lieutenant Pelham to officiate as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, until the arrival of Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Duvernet, is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, dated Rajcote, 12th Instant, appointing Lieutenant Sandwith to act as Line Adjutant, until the arrival of the officer lately appointed to that situation, or until further orders, is also confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec

CORRESPONDENT.

The communication from "A FRIEND to social intercourse" has been received; but from motives which the writer cannot fail to understand, we decline inserting it, unless enabled to add his real name and place of residence.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1823.

We fear that those of our readers, who may sometimes be disposed to give the Newspaper a preference to the substantials of the breakfast table, will find it but a meagre substitute on this occasion. There have been no arrivals from England, either at our own or the other presidencies for nearly a month past; and "in this weak piping time of peace," in India, there is little to interest the lover of news, beyond a Ball or a Horse race. Such matter, however, as we have been able to collect is presented to them, with the hope that another week will bring forth something better.

We are sorry to hear that a great destruction of property has taken place, through a fire at Ahmedabad on the 8th of February. The following account of it has been sent to us.

"A most alarming fire broke out in the upper part of a very large and lofty house, the property of one of the principal Merchants in this city, on the 8th instant; which, from the circumstance of there being no less than two hundred maunds of Ghee and a like quantity of oil on the premises, the flames rapidly destroyed. Aided by a strong north east wind, the fire soon extended to the neighbouring houses, and although a good supply of water was quickly procured, it was found impossible to arrest the progress of the flames, which continued to rage with great violence. By pulling down the neighbouring buildings we at length succeeded, but not until eight large houses were intirely consumed.

It is computed that the loss sustained cannot be less than two lacs and a half of Rupees, as large quantities of silk goods, Cloths, and Cochineal are known to have been in the houses, and only a small portion recovered.—Ahmedabad 12th February 1823".

We have copied from the Gazette of this week, the deposition made at Surat by the man who was saved from the boat, lately lost off Surat bar. Although it agrees in the main points, with the statement given in our last, yet it affords us some satisfaction to find that our Bombay reports were incorrect in one part—namely, that any compulsory measures had been used by the unfortunate European sufferers, to induce the Tindal to go to sea against his own

Saith, that having engaged [illegible]tion of a Cook, he embarked about 20 days ago on board of a bottella while she was lying in the harbour and was laden with tyles only. On the day on which he embarked she sailed for Bombay; that before his embarkation two Europeans had likewise embarked on the same vessel on the same day; that the Tindal set the vessel to sail of his own accord; that he was not aware of her leaking at that time, but during her course she suddenly sunk at about midnight, without its being known that she was in that condition; that before her loss one of the Europeans came up on the fore deck, neither did he discover any leak, that at the time of her loss this deponent had found a piece of Brab wood prepared for cleaning water out, and with it's assistance his life was saved; that owing to the darkness of the night, he had no means to perceive that any other soul escaped and that in the morning no one was seen by him; the Crew at her destruction cried out once aloud, and after that he knows nothing of them; that in the morning when he saw hills, he thought it might be the Coast of Didoe; that while he was lying on the wood for four days, * a Pattamar which passed by, took him on board and in the course of two days he arrived at Bombay, when the Deponent embarked again on board a small boat and arrived at Surat. The persons on board of the vessel lost, consisted of 1 Tindal, 7 Lascars, 8 Passengers, 2 Europeans and their 2 Cooks, amounting to 20 souls; that before the loss of the boat he did not hear any of the Europeans speak to the Tindal; one of them was asleep whilst the other was standing about; that on the appearance of about 3 feet of water on board of her he instantly sunk.—Dated 10th February 1823.

Another Specimen of the authoritative style of the Chinese in their Public Orders has been sent to us, and may serve to amuse our Commercial readers.

A SPECIAL EDICT.

DATED 9TH DEC. 1822.

Yuen Governor of Canton, &c. &c. and Ta, Superintendant of Customs &c. Hereby issue their commands to the Hong Merchants.

Certain Indian, American and other Foreign Merchants, petitioned against Pacqua the Hong Merchant for the recovery of Debts. I the Governor ordered the Hong to be shut up, and the local Magistrate to prosecute.

Whilst conducting the prosecution, Honqua and others petitioned in the name of the said foreign Merchants, to restore Pacqua to conduct the commerce, that the foreign debts might be forthcoming. I then gave orders to the Merchants to ascertain the facts, whether those foreigners for themselves desired, first to originate and then to extinguish this business; whether if Pacqua were restored the foreign debts would be forthcoming, and whether all the Merchants voluntarily desired it or not?

Afterwards the answer given to Government was, that from the annual profits of the said Merchant's Trade with the Company, by annual dividends, the foreign debts could be forthcoming, and that the foreigners voluntarily, and anxiously desired the restoration of Pacqua; that it was not possible the Hong Merchants could have any other motive, which would disappoint the expectations of all persons and therefore they looked up to Government, and earnestly entreated that Government would condescend to comply with the foreigners wishes, and restore Pacqua, that the foreign debts might be forthcoming, and the Merchant have support.

We the Governor and Hoppo, find that by Law, Hong Merchants becoming indebted to foreigners, must be broken, and their effects taken to make payments, by which the celestial Empire shews its tender regard for remote foreigners, but it will not support with partiality Hong Merchants, instead of breaking and prosecuting them.

Those Foreign Merchants in desiring how that they may be paid out of the annual profits of the said Hong, and requesting the restoration of Pacqua for this purpose, and that he may have support, shew that in petitioning at first, they acted rashly and stupidly.

Since the Hong Merchants have clearly ascertained that those foreign debts will be forthcoming, and that those foreigners are sensible of their improperly petitioning at first. We the Governor and Hoppo condescend to comply with the foreigners feelings, and direct the local Magistrate to liberate Pacqua, and restore him to his Hong that he may trade as usual, and the Hong Directors, Honqua, and Mowqua, and Chomqua, Puarhequa and the others, must constantly exercise a surveillance, and assist in the safe management of the concern, that the foreign debts may be gradually paid, and the Hong preserved entire, and not tread in its former footsteps, which will incur heavy guilt.

And hereafter the foreign Merchants [illegible] not covetously deal with feeble Merch[illegible] extort large profits, & thereby ind[illegible] debts in violation of the I[illegible] ting debts to a Hundred T[illegible] the Hong Merchants must [illegible] become indebted to large [illegible] incur guilt.

If these our commands [illegible] obe[illegible] M[illegible]

[redacted]

Major J. Salter, 1st or Grenadier Regt.
Major R. Mackintosh, H. A.
Captain Delamain.
Ensign A. Ore, 6. E. Regt.
Captain R. Barnewall, 12th Regiment.
Surgeon Geraud.
Lieut. Col. Bellasis, Artilery.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 2d | 7th.
Lieut. Geo. DuVernet, 1st | 5th.
Lieut. Colonel B. Kennet, 2d | 12th.
Capt. C. Pearce, Bengal Army.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 22d. Ship Sophia, A. G. Waddington, from Bussorah 12th January.

Do. His Majesty's Sloop of War Sophie, Geo French Esq. Captain from the Gulph o Persia.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Mandevie.

Do 24th. Brig Topick Nacunda Hussain Coute, from Penang 19th Dec.

Passenger by H. M. S. Sophie.

Captain Bruce.

DEPARTURES.—February 22d. Ship Elizabeth, Capt. D. Robertson to Muscat and Bushire.

Do. 23d. French Ship Zenobie, Commander J. Pieck to Mahe.

Do. 26th. Ship Duke of Bedford, Capt. F. Cunningham, to England.

Do. Grab Ship, Lord Castle, Captain J. G. Frith, to Muscat.

Do. 27th. Portuguese Brig Assumpçao Commander M. J. de Luz, to Point de Galle, Penang and Macoa

Do. Armed Ketch Chaser, Syrang Mussee Peerbhoy, to Bussain and Ghoga.

Passengers per Ship Duke of Bedford.

Mrs. General Smith and Misses Smith, Mrs. Whish, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Commodore Beaty, Major W. T. Whish, Lieutenant Carrole, Lieut. Neville, Ensign Ore, four children of Major Whish two children of Mr. Pearce, Miss Burns, Miss E. Burns

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 11th, French Brig La Buyadire, Captain Mahe, from Bourbon, 21st December.

February 12th, Ship Union, Captain A. Fornier, from Port Louis and Mauritius, 14th Dec.

13th, Ship Catherine, Captain Wm. Knox, from Calcutta, 1st February.

DEPARTURES.—February 8th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Captain R. Cornfoot for Batavia.

10th, Ship Apollo, Captain George Tennent, for London.

February 12th, Ship Edward Strettell, Captain R. Allport, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 4th Ship Gloucester, Captain H. B. Scarborough, from Penang 16th Jannary.

7th Ditto, Portuguese Ship Margareta Roza, Captain Manuel Margues, from Macao, 19th December, Sincapore, Malacca and Penang, 17th January.

9th Ditto, Portuguese Ship Andromeda, Captain P. C. S. Nittal from Macao 29th December, Sincapore and Malacca, 17th January,

DEPARTURES.—2d Ditto, Ship Aurora, Captain Percy Earl, for Bombay.

Ditto Ship Marquis of Hastings, Captain J. H. Carter, for Madras.

Ditto, Brig St. Antonio, Captain John Russel, for Port Jackson.

3d Do. Ship Phoenix, Capt. Thomas Weatherhead, for London via Cape.

6th Ditto, Ship Swallow, Capt. W. Scott, for Penang and Tencoolen.

Do. Ship Two Catharines, Capt. E. Elderskin, for America.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Poonah, on Monday, the 17th February, by the Reverend T. Robinson, Mr. F. Rouget. to Miss Catherine Byrn.

BIRTH.—On the 23d Inst. Mrs. Trotter, of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Cannanore, on the 6th Instant, by the Revd J. Dunsterville, Lieutenant R. C. Cuxton, of the 2d Bat. Pioneers, to Mrs. Mary Smith, relict of the late Captain Smith, of the 7th Native Infantry.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant at St. Mary's Church, Fort Saint George, by the Revd. Thomas Lewis, A. M. William Parr, Esq. Merchant, to Mary, the only surviving Child of the late Robert Powney. Esq in the Service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

BIRTH.—At Ramnad, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Major Campbell, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 10th instant, Major Alexander MacLeod, Commanding the 1st Battalion 9th N. I.—Major MacLeod had served upwards of 22 years in India.—His natural talents were decidedly of a superior order, and the advantages of a well cultivated understanding enabled him to improve them to advantage. His disposition was candid and liberal, and he possessed in an eminent degree, that quick sense of honour so highly becoming his public character and station. Major MacLeod was the last of four Brothers, all of whom died in the service of their Country; they were the Grandsons of the celebrated Flora M'Donald, the generous friend of Prince Charles Stuart

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 1st March, Ensign Alexander Donald, His Majesty's 14th Foot, to Miss Eliza Hackett.

At Googry, on the 21st January, by the Reverend Mr. Fisher, Joseph Woolley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, to Miss Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. W. G. Maxwell, Commanding that Battalion.

At Benares, on the 23d Jan. Lieut. F. J. Stainforth, 1st Light Cavalry, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Fraser, of London.

On the 1st February, Mr. Thomas Verguett, to Miss [illegible] Sequeirra

[illegible] February, at the Old Roman Catholic [illegible]nd Fre Manoal de Santa Thereza, [illegible] Mrs. Thereza Ferrao.

[illegible]the
[illegible]gal
[illegible] An-
[illegible]thedral.
[illegible] Davidson,
[illegible]aton, eldest
[illegible]n, Commissary
[illegible]day, Richard Estis
[illegible]ones.
[illegible]bruary, Mr. G. Barnes.
[illegible]January, at Mirzapore, Mrs.
[illegible]F.
[illegible]January, the lady of Captain
W. R. Pogson, of the 1st Batt. 24th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Chunar, on the 30th January, the lady of Mr. Garrison Surgeon Playfair, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 1st February, the lady of Mr. Apothecary T. Forth, of the Honorable Company's Warrant Medical Staff, of a son and heir.

Same day, Mrs. Chas. Bean, of a daughter.

At Howrah, on the same day, Mrs. James Ross, of a daughter.

On the 3d February, Mrs. F. W. Horne, of a daughter.

On the 4th February, the wife of Mr. R. Wall, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a son.

At Sealdah, on the 5th Feb. Mrs. Robert Fleming, of a son.

On the 7th February, at Moorshedabad, the lady of Robert Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.—On Thursday last, the 6th February, Mr. Robert Gibson, of the firm of Robert Gibson and Co. of Cossitollah, aged 65 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.	}	Drawn
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.	}	
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. do.	}	
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 98 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Company's Paper—Remittable 23 to 23½ per cent pm.		
Unremittable 16 „		

We have to notice the arrival's of the Ships *Catherine*, Captain Knox, from Calcutta, and the *Union*, Captain Fornier, from the Mauritius.

The period for the sailing of the *Catherine* in prosecution of her voyage to England has not yet been fixed—She left Calcutta on the Evening of the 1st instant.

Passengers:—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Burnes, G. Taylor, Esq., Doctor Burnes, Masters, L. Taylor, O. Taylor, and W. Larkins.

The *Union* took her departure from the Isle of France on the 14th December—She brings no intelligence, with the exception of the failure of two Mercantile Establishments at the Island.

Passengers:—Colonel J. Warren, Doctor Smart, Lieutenant Ribedero, M. N. I., Mr. Dougal, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Henry Warren, Mr. Edmond Conry, and Mr. J. Brue.

[*Mad. Gaz. Feb. 15th.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS RACES—1823.

Sixth Day, Friday, 7th February.

The Hyderabad Turf Plate of One thousand Rupees with One hundred Rupees Subscription P. P. for all Arab Horses carrying 8st.—One three mile heat.

Colonel O'Kelly's Grey, *Curragh*,.... 1
Mr. Garforth's Bay, *Stobbs*, ... 3
Captain O'Neil's Bay, *Shamrock*,.... 2

Time—6m. 49s.

The Horses started at a canter, Stobbs leading till they had passed the Monument. Here Shamrock was let out, and led the others round at score to the last turn in, when Curragh showed his superior speed and won the heat by three lengths.

A Purse by the Madras Turf of One thousand two hundred Rupees, with one hundred Rupees Subscription P. P. for all Arab Horses carrying 8st. 10lbs.—One and a half mile.

Mr. O'Carter's Grey, *Hetman*, ... 1
Colonel O'Kelly's Bay, *Longford*,..... 2

Time—3m. 2s.

A very pretty race, Hetman won by a neck, but well in hand.

A Match.—Two miles—carrying 8st. 7lbs. Paid Forfeit.

Also—A Match.—Two miles—carrying 8st. 5lbs.

Heats.
Major Stanley's Bay, *The Templar*,.....2
Colonel O'Kelly's Grey, *Hurler*,.....1

Time—4m. 6½.

The Templar led for a mile and three quarter, Hurler on his quarter. Both horses brought to the whip at the distance, and won cleverly by Hurler, by a nose.

The running for the Public Plates closed on Friday.

Seventh Day, Monday 10th February.

A very interesting Match was run this morning between Colonel O'Kelly's Hurler, and Captain O'Neil's Shamrock, two miles, carrying 8st. 4lbs.

Beautiful running between the two, and both horses well flogged up the distance. Won by half a length by Hurler, in 4m. 6½.

A Private Sweepstakes also took place this morning for Maiden Horses named, 8st. 4lbs. One and a half mile.

Captain O'Neil's Bay *Archy*, ... drawn
Mr. Garforth's Bay *Stobbs*, ... 2
Major Stanley's Bay *Legs*,..... drawn
Colonel O'Kelly's Bay *Mamaluke*,..... 1

A good race, and won by a length by Mamaluke in 3m. 7s.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major P Lawless, M. E. R; Lieutenant Hitchins, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment; Lieutenant A. Sullivan, HM. 4th Dragoons; Surgeon W. Adams; Captain H. W. Poole, under the orders of the Resident at Nagpore; Ensign H. Neale, 1st Bat 25th Regt. N. I.; Ensign Thomas White, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant G. Sandys, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry; Ensign W. Mairs 2d Battalion 5th Regiment; Ensign James Bonwell, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
JANUARY 30, 1823.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
22 6	Six per Cent. New Loan.	22 0
13 4	Ditto Remitable 1819-20.	13 12

Exchange on London 1 11 and 2 per Sicca Rupee.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,..... 4 8 per cent
Ditto, on Govt. Bills of Exchange, 3 8 per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit,..... 5 0 per cent

NOTICE.

By a Notice issued yesterday from the Accountant General's Office, we understand that Government proposes to discharge a considerable portion of the non-remittable debt, and to allow a partial transfer of the bonds into a loan bearing a lower rate of interest, the particulars of which will be speedily published.

[*Beng. Hurk. Feb. 8, 1823*

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTYS FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 27th January, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Chas. St. John Fancourt, from Half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant vice William Thomas Loftus, who exchanges, receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry, and full-pay of Infantry, 30th May, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons,

Veterinary Surgeon Chas. Percivall, from Half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George Gross who exchanges, 4th July 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Thornton, from Half-pay 78th Regiment, to be Captain, vice William Turner, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full-pay Troop, and a full-pay Company, 27th June, 1822.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble John Stuart, from Half-pay 3d Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Tristram who exchanges, receiving the difference, 18th July, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant A. St. Leger McMahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith who exchanges, 26th May, 1822.

1st Foot.

Captain Mathew Ford, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hulme who exchanges, 27th June, 1822.

Captain John Farmer Gell, from Half pay 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Wilson who exchanges, 25th July, 1822.

20th Foot.

Captain Frederick William Frankland, from 2d Foot, to be Captain, vice Power who exchanges, 6th June 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Robt. McDermott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boats, appointed to the 12th Foot, 11th July, 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign Jas. Rattray Scott, from the 42d Foot, to be Ensign, vice McDonald who exchanges, 11th July, 1822.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant G. Bromhead, to be Captain with purchase, vice Rea deceased, 27th June, 1822. Cancels the exchange between Captains Young, 53d, and Rea, 54th.

Ensign Pryce Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Bromhead, 27th June, 1822.

Henry Wilson, Gentleman to be Ensign, vice Clarke, 27th June, 1822.

59th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick George Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Drummond, appointed to the 1st Foot Guards, 25th July, 1822.

69th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Blachford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hare, appointed to the 8th Foot, 13th June, 1822.

Thos. Schoolbraid, Gent. late of the 73d Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Stevens, deceased, 11th July, 1822.

89th Foot.

Captain Robert Nicholls, from Half-pay, 25th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Geo. Edward Jones who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 29th January 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Berwick of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, has permission to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be abs[illegible] for Two years from the date of E[illegible]

By Order of his [illegible]
Co[illegible]
THOS. McMAH[illegible]

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 30th January
GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial assembled at [illegible] William on Thursday the 2d of January 182[illegible] Lieutenant John M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge.

For conduct, scandalous and infamous, such as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

1st. In having on or about the 8th of June last, when permitted to proceed to London after the Embarkation of the 5 Companies on Board the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship Warren Hastings, returned in a state of Intoxication.

2d. For having used or misapplied Money entrusted to his care during his absence from the Warren Hastings.

3d. In conducting himself in a gross and insulting manner to Lieutenant Mackrell, 44th Regiment, on or about the 21st July last, in calling that Officer "a damned Hypochondriac Son of a Bitch and a damned pusillanimous Scoundrel"

4th. In having violated his Word and Honor in being Drunk on or about the 17th of August last, when he had pledged himself to the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the Warren Hastings, that if his apology to Lieutenant Mackrell was accepted, that he would not again be Drunk, and for be having on that Evening in a gross and insulting manner to Mr. Diamond, Surgeon of the Warren Hastings, in calling him a damned Coward.

5th. In being Drunk on or about the 26th September last, and making use of insulting & improper expressions to Mr. Isaacks, 4th Officer on Board the Warren Hastings, such as telling that officer "it was a damned lie, and that if he had him out he would give him a good lacing."

6th. In having during the Voyage, associated with the Steward of the Captain of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship Warren Hastings, but more particularly on or about the 28th and 29th of September last, and for having got Intoxicated in his the Steward's Company.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON,
Col. and Lieut.-Col. 44th Regt.

Fort William, 27th *December* 1822.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding. That the Prisoner Lieutenant John M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the first specification of the Charge laid against him.

On the second specification the Court find that Lieutenant Wood did make use of certain Money, but without any bad intention.

On the third specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made use of opprobrious Language to Lieutenant Mackrell at the time laid, but consider him to have sufficiently atoned for the offence by the Reprimand which he received from and by the Apology which he made under the direction of his Commanding Officer, in the presence of all the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the Warren Hastings.

On the fourth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They find him Guilty also of the second part, for which however they consider him to have sufficiently atoned by his apology to Doctor Diamond on the following Morning.

On the fifth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They also find him Guilty of using unbecoming expressions to Mr. Isaacks, 4th Officer of the Warren Hastings, under circumstances of extreme provocation.

On the sixth specification the Court find Lieutenant Wood Honorably Acquitted.

Sentence. The Court having acquitted the Prisoner Lieutenant J. M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot of certain parts of the specifications of the Charge laid against him, and having found him Guilty of other certain parts, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous," as stated in their Finding, which being in Breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him to lose one year's Rank in the Army and Regiment.

Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General,*
Commander in Chief.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief Confirms though he regrets that He cannot entirely Approve the Finding and Sentence of the Court, neither is he of Opinion that the Proceedings themselves are altogether unexceptionable.

Lieutenant Wood's Conduct towards Lieutenant Mackrell was pardoned and overlooked *Conditionally*, and the breach of that condition on his part rendered him in every way liable to the consequence to which he had subjected himself by the original offence.

The refusal of the Court to allow Lieutenant Wood to call Evidence to establish the Character and tone of the Society in which he was immediately living, is objectionable in as much as though it would not justify a departure from the Rules of good manners on his part, the proof of it might have gone greatly to palliate it.

The Court was no doubt influenced in the lenity of the Sentence, by a conviction of this very point, which they denied the Prisoner the chance of proving by Evidence, and the Commander in Chief grounds his own justification in Confirming the Sentence of the Court in it's present lenient form on a fact which he notices with the greatest pain, of a Field Officer having so far forgotten himself for a moment, as to have waited at a late hour of the night the unseasonable exhibition of an amusement which however innocent when accompanied by the proprieties of time and place, indisputably led to the Fracas which shortly afterwards took place in the Great Cabin of the Ship.

The procedure of the Court in forwarding a Document which they declined recording on the body of their Proceedings, appears to be altogether irregular. The reference itself is in His Excellency's opinion entirely unimportant, and exclusive of the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[illegible]heir Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible]equire all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page of the Paper.)

many general grounds of exception which may be urged against such a measure, no plea of necessity is adduced for a departure from the simple and regular mode of proceeding by which all representations will readily reach Head-Quarters.

Although Colonel Morrison has in the judgement of the Court failed to establish the facts to the extent which he had grounds to suppose he should be able to do, the Commander in Chief cannot sufficiently extol the high sense of Honor, and of Moral principle, and the tender regard for the Character of the Corps under his Command, which influenced him to undertake the arduous and painful Duty of a Prosecutor.

Lieutenant Wood to be released from Arrest, and to return to his Duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31st January, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief calls the particular attention of Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments in India to, and enjoins the strictest compliance with the instructions contained in the Right Honorable the Secretary at War's Circular letter, dated War Office Department of Accompts, 5th July 1822, transmitting Copy of the 3d Article of the 19th Section of the Articles of War now in force, which prescribes the course to be pursued with respect to the effects of Officers and men dying in India.

Commanding Officers who may not have received the Circular above referred to, are immediately to signify the same to Head-Quarters, in order to their being supplied with Copies thereof from the Adjutant General's Office.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in

THOS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

...arters Calcutta: 31*st January*, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

...tion required from Officers applying ...turn to England by General Orders ...5d August last, is to be forward... General His Majesty's Forces ...riginal as heretofore directed is ...the bottom of the Application, and ...e, and Triplicate on separate Sheets of ...order to their being handed over to His Excellency The Commander in Chief's Military Secretary for transmission to His Royal Highness The Duke of York's Office.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 1st February, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Shelton of the 44th Regt. has permission to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island for the recovery of his Health, with Leave of Absence for Six Months from the 1st Instant.

Ensign Mc Dermott of the 20th Foot has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for one Year from the date of his Embarkation.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Hanna, 67th Regiment, to return to Europe for the recovery of His Health, and to be absent on that account for two Years from the date of his Embarkation, is Confirmed

By Order of His Excellency The Commader in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 1st Feb. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Smith, Lieut. Maxwell, and Cornet Ahmuty, 11th Drags. have permission to visit the Hills on their Private Affairs, and to be absent, the former from the 20th March to the 26th May, and the two latter from the 24th March to the 24th September next.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 1st Feb. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency The Comander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice G. Rawlins, decd. 17th Jan. 1823.

Ensign Arther Ormsby to be Lieutenant vice, McKenzie promoted.

By Order of His Excellency The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters Calcutta: 3d February, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Upon the approaching Embarkation at Bombay of the 24th Regiment of Foot for England, His Excellency the Commander in Chief performs a gratifying duty, in recording the high opinion entertained of the conduct and Character of that distinguished Corps, during its Services in India.

The well earned reputation which attended the 24th Regiment from England, it is pleasing to His Excellency to learn, has been preserved with credit throughout its career in this country.

This Order the Commander in Chief will not fail to submit to the gracious notice of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

[*The Gov. Gaz. Feb. 6.*

FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY BLOSSET.—On Monday morning His Majesty's 44th Regiment was drawn up on the Esplanade road, in front of the Court House, and at half past seven o'clock the Coffin being placed in the Hearse, the signal was made to move. The Regiment marched on slowly first, the Band playing an appropriate tune—the Hearse was next, and a vast concourse of persons, forming the procession, followed on foot. Then the Carriages of the Honorable the Governor General, Members of Council, & other persons of distinction at the Presidency. Having passed a long the Esplanade by the Treasury and come to the north west gateway of the Government House the procession halted, and the Coffin was taken out of the Hearse. In the mean time H. M. 44th Regiment formed a line on each side of the street, through which the Procession moved to the Cathedral. The Pall was borne by the Hon'ble Sir F. Macnaghten, the Hon. Mr. Fendall, the Hon'ble Mr. Harington, Sir Harry Darell, W. B. Bayley and H. Shakespear, Esquires, Mr. Pemberton was Chief Mourner. The Body was conveyed into the Cathedral and placed on tressels in the aisle—A solemn Dirge was performed on the Organ, and the Burial Service was read by the Revd. M'Parson.

The Body was then conveyed in the same order to the Grave, which was prepared at a short distance to the westward of the west porch of the Cathedral. The last scene was remarkably solemn and affecting. After the Coffin was lowered into the Grave, the Military, arranged so as to form three sides of a square, fired three rounds in honor of the Deceased.

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Crawford will preach a Funeral Sermon on Sunday next at the Cathedral.

Supl. to the Gov. Gaz. Feb. 01, 1823.

We never witnessed a Ball in the Government House which appeared to afford such general satisfaction, as the one given by the Governor General on Thursday night. The company began to assemble shortly after nine, and by ten o'clock the dancing hall was very full, while many promenaded in the side chambers. Dancing was kept up with the greatest appearance of spirit and enjoyment, and more Country dances were got through than we have observed patronised of late. Indeed, it is a general complaint of Country Dancers, that the Quadrillers have at most Balls a monopoly of the light fantastic toe. This was not the case on this occasion. If care be not taken in future, a deadly feud will certainly arise between the Contre dancers and the Quadrillers, or the hoppers and the gliders. The gliders muster very strong at present, and are very confident of carrying it off on all occasions with, if not a high hand, at least a high heel. The murmurs of the hoppers, though not loud, are deep; and they seem resolved upon jumping for their privileges. They even contemplate a memorial to the Court of Directors, which is 'the last failing of noble minds' in India. It has been surmised that the most eligible plan would be to take the advice of legal council. The agitation of the friends of both parties is very great. There is an awful pause, and the gliders and hoppers gaze at each other in gloomy anticipation like the Russians and Turks. Their attention, however, has lately been attracted or distracted by the rise of a third and most formidable class—the Waltzers, or the *Sabinians*. The Waltz or the Sabinian dance, they allow to be the most monopolizing of all saltations. 'Ma conscience' exclamed a sturdy Scot near us—yon Waltzer has that bonny lass a' to himsel'. You seem as if you would like to change places with him, methinks." replied a neighbour.—" Na, na," responded the Caledonian, " its nœ canny: I shuld na hae ony great appetite for supper; if I went dondering and whirligigging that gate like a wounded partan." There is only one dance in which the Hoppers, the Gliders, and the Sabinians consent to foot it all together—and that is the Spanish dance. Why it should be denominated *the* Spanish Dance we know not, since there are various Spanish dances. But this we know, that the three saltatorial factions met, and acquitted themselves with the most unheard of grace and science in *the* Spanish dance. The horrible quick movement was omitted, which we deem an extremely judicious improvement. Nothing can be more appalling to the Neophyte of of Terpsichore than the quick movement of the Spanish dance. It forms a most *startling* antithesis to the slow, dignified attidudinarian slide of the Waltz measure. It is the very Bathos of Saltation. Imagine, reader, a young genteel Cavalier and a handsome graceful damsel pacing in the waltz slide, with a move as slowly undulatory; as the gentle heave of a calm summer sea. Presto, the fiddles ring a new measure, and the dignified Cavalier and the graceful damsel are instantly thrown into St. Vitus-like convulsions, and twitch and jerk and wriggle towards each other at a most lamentable rate,—shaking their pinions like decapitated Turkies, until it pleases the gods of Rosin to dissolve the enchantment by recurring to the waltzmeasure again. We hail the omission of this confounded jerking motion the other night with pleasure, It is a practice much more honored in the breach than the observance. And for the truth of this we appeal not to the reason but to the heels of our readers. We observed a few Mofussulites occasionally *caught* in the Spanish dance at the Town Hall, and they looked most pitiable and ludicrously woe begone;—when having engaged partners for a *country dance*, they found themselves standing up to run the gauntlet of the Peninsular dance. One is apt to say in such a scrape, I thought it was a country dance? So it is, is the answer,—for know all by these presents, that the Peninsular shake, vulgarly entitled *the* Spanish dance, passes as a Country dance, This ought to be well remembered by Tyros in the Terpsichorian gymnastics, else they will be taken aback when required to take their foot in their hand secundum modum Saltandi Iberiorum.

We heard it frequently remarked on Thursday evening, that the Ball was the most agreeable one witnessed in the Government House for a long time. There was no cold constraint—every one appeared happy and at his case, and the Honorable the Governor General himself was seen going round among his guests and speaking affably to those near him. The number of Ladies and Gentlemen present, we should imagine, amounted to about seven hundred. White seemed more worn by the Ladies than any other colour. Feathers were also much worn but not so many Diamonds and other jewels, as we have witnessed on former occasions. The Supper and Wines were elegant and capital, and Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, with their establishment were in attendance. After Supper, dancing recommenced; there was some very fine Waltzing, and every one seemed eager to crowd round the dancers evidently highly gratified with the exhibition of this exquisitely beautiful dance of foreign land. The company did not break up entirely, we believe, till near three o'clock.

[*India Gezette February* 10*th.*

LETTER FROM MANILLA.

LOSS OF THE H. C. SHIP REGENT, CAPT. R. W. NORFOR, ON THE ISLAND OF LUBAN.

SIR, *Manilla. Nov.* 28*th* 1822.

It is with the utmost concern, I have to acquaint you with the total loss of the Honourable Company's Ship Regent, commanded by Captain R. W. Norfor, on the 1st instant, on the Island of Luban; we have had a most unfortunate voyage from the beginning; we sailed from the Downs the 28th of April, and in coming through the Bay of Biscay, we discovered a leak in our counter, which obliged us to put into Madeira on the 12 h May, where we had it stopped as effectually as it could be done in an open road-stead. On the 16th of May we sailed from Madeira, when on the 12th of June we discovered our main mast to be sprung which obliged us to put into Rio Janeiro, where we had it fished; we sailed from this port on the 7th July and arrived in safety at Anjer on the 12th September.

We left this port on the 17th September, and had a good passage through the Straits of Banca, till the 11th of October, on which day the ship got on a reef of rocks, on the South Coast of Palawan; she struck at 6—30 A. M. during a very heavy squall which blew both courses out of the bolt ropes; she soon got off the rocks and immediately deepened her water to 35 fathoms, when we brought up all standing with the chain cable. On examination we found we had torn the rudder completely away from the stern post, all the pintles being wrenched off, and the rudder only hanging by the tiller. It was now striking very heavy against the stern post, and every exertion was used to clear it and get it on board, but as soon as the tiller was unshifted it broke adrift from all the ropes we had fast to it, and sunk immediately. The ship most fortunately made no water and appeared to have received no other damage.

We immediately set to work and made a temporary rudder, after the plan of Captain Penkenham, R. N. which we got finished and secured to the stern post. On the 15th of the same month, we weighed our anchor at day ligh, ton the 16th stood out to sea, when at 3 P. M. on the 17th the alarm was given that there were rocks under the bows, and in the course of a few seconds, the Ship struck, and floated right over the reef, she received no damage.

From this date till the 31st ultimo, our temporary rudder answered our fullest expectation: but on this day when we were within sight of Manilla bay, (where we meant to have our damage repaired), we were taken with a very heavy gale of wind at N. W. which obliged us to wear ship and stand away to the W. to prevent our getting on a lee shore during the night; we intended to stand off and on for 4 hours, but at midnight the gale had increased so much that the rudder guys were unable to bear the strain, and the rudder was in consequence unshipped from the stern post when the Ship became quite unmanageable; every thing was done that could be thought of to get the rudder again into its place, but all in vain.

When day broke, we found ourselves within 3 or 4 miles of G at Island, and going stern on to it, without a possibility of either wearing or staying; on one of our attempts to wear, we cut away the mizen mast, but still she would not come round; the deep sea lead was kept going, and when within ¼ of a mile of rocks we had 40 fathoms water, and a very heavy sea on: we let go the spare anchor and best bower, (we had formerly lost our small bower anchor on the Palawan Coast), but the ship did not bring up, they however brought her head to wind which, enabled us to drift clear of Goat Island, for which we were most thankful: had we gone ashore amongst the rocks there, I am convinced every soul on board must have perished.

We now found ourselves drifting right over upon Luban island which is about 3 miles from Goat Island, here too we saw the coast surrounded with breakers, but fortunately nothing like those we had left behind us. we kept the lead going, and when within ½ a mile of the shore we shoaled our water from 30 fathoms to 16. 15. 8, and 7 fathoms in quick casts, when we cut away the sheet anchor, and veered away to 50 fathoms within little more than a ships length of the breakers. The ship now brought up, though it blew exceedingly heavy, and a very heavy sea running we deemed it indispensably necessary to get the boats out for the preservation of the crew but they were scarcely over the side when they were swamped and driven on shore: the main mast was then cut away to ease the ship which was riding very heavy, this unfortunately fell in board, and the main top went through the poop deck into the cuddy.

On the day after she was run on shore, a raft with 8 men left the ship and got on shore in safety; on the following day another raft left the ship, which upset almost immediately, when Mr. Stone 3d Officer and 2 Seamen were dashed to pieces on the rocks, the rest, 7 or 8, landed with their lives, but some of them very much hurt. Supposing the natives to be friendly, some of the officers, and a great many of the crew threw their clothes overboard: but as soon as they got over the breakers a general plunder commenced, and every thing that went in this way was lost.

Next day (the 3d) we succeeded in getting alive on shore from the bowsprit end, which our own men secured to the wreck of the foremast that had drifted high and dry on shore; by this means, I went on shore with despatches for Manilla; the surgeon and several of the crew also went on shore in this way, and all arrived in safety, with the exception of the sail-maker, who was killed amongst the rocks by the violence of the surf.

At 8 P. M. the wind veered more to the W. which swung the ship's stern in amongst the breakers, when she struck very heavy and continued to do so occasionally during the night as her stern swung in: at ½ past 11 P. M. having then 3 feet water in the hold, blowing very hard and the marine barometer continuing to fall, we found no alternative but to slip from our chain and cut our hemp cable, which was acordingly done, after putting a spring on the sheet cable which cast the ship's head in shore, when we made sail on her, and run her shore end on amongst the breakers; she continued to beat very heavy and the sea made a complete breach over her during the night and the two following days.

The place where the ship is a shore is about 5 miles from Luban town, where we were received and provided with a house by the Priest, who on the whole has treated us very well. We have had several small craft down, which have brought up most of the Honorable Company's cargo and private trade.—*Cal. Journal.*

PENANG INTELLIGENCE.

The following Addresses from the Chinese Inhabitants, in the *Chinese Language*, were presented to the Hon. J. J. Erskine, Esq. at the moment of his departure from this Island, which having been translated by the Revd. Dr. Morrison, in China, have been forwarded from thence by a recent arrival and kindly handed to us for publication:—

Address to Mr. Erskine on his leaving Penang to return to England.

" Worshipful congratulation, and wishes for long life and happiness."

ERSKINE, the Second King of Pinang, ha... been pure and just, enlightened and di... of strict integrity, and gracious.

Ever since the day he alighted fro... riage in this place, the Weal and t... the people have been his anxious ... honored and rewarded the good, ... rooted up the Tares. Intelligent ... none dared to act fraudul... Scribes and ...

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not dare to play tricks. Hence in the public manners there was peaceful harmony, and in the acts of Government there was an awe inspiring decorum. Every man willingly submitted. During more than ten years that he held Office, the People's public morals were daily improved and reformed.

In years of scarcity plans were taken to reduce the price of Grain, and the poor man in every case had one on whom to rely for a livelihood. His benevolent heart and benevolent rule entered deeply into men's bones and marrow; hence his praises fill the high ways, and songs of Joy extended to the Desart. The Merchants of remote parts locked fond to the land of good fame, and all persons desired to enter our King's dominions, and ten thousands of people felt grateful as the purple little Infant depends on its Father and Mother, and cannot bear to leave them a moment, Had he not placed his heart in the belly of the poor man, how could he have induced all Mouths with one Voice to laud him as with one heart!

Now do we know that our King is determined to return home; and we have no scheme by which we can compel his stay. We can only present this Address to accompany him with our best feelings far off, thousands of miles. We desire that his life and his wealth may be unlimited, and then wil consolation be afforded to the longing minds of his Children. The people and they will call upon him hereafter not to east off nor reject the men of this land.

With profound respect is this Address presented.

(Signed) BENG,
And 24 other persons, who call themselves *the Children* and people over whom he ruled.

26th March of 1822.

Farewell Address from certain inhabitants of Pinang, to The Hon. Mr. ERSKINE.

"May your Life extend to ten thousand years! May it be endless."

To the Magistrate ERSKINE, Second King of Pinang, this Paper is respectfully presented.

Your Justice had manifested your intelligence and your uncorrupted integrity displayed your dignity. Benevolence and clemency possessed your heart, and your strenuous exertions aimed only at good Government. During a period of more than ten years that you held Office, you viewed the people's hunger with the same concern as you would have felt your own hunger. You investigated our ploughing, and asked about our sowing. You managed Public Affairs with the same care as those of our own Family. In your judicial decision you felt for those who were to suffer punishment. You encouraged the good and chastised the bad. The lustre of your Rule equalled the united glories of the Sun and Moon. No Scribe nor Lictor dared to insult the people, and the public morals were daily improved. The people felt your sway as the genial fructifying showers, your praises filled the high ways, and songs of joy extended to the desert. The Children all looked up to you as to a Mother, and the young Men honoured you as a Teacher. The Merchant from remote parts looked with fond desire to the land of good fame, and all wished to enter our King's Territory. Had not a benevolent Rule deeply impressed the hearts of Men, who would have uttered aspirations of inexpressible and unceasing admiration.

Now your departure is determined on, and the Dragon Steed cannot longer be detained amongst us. Few are the days in which we shall enjoy your soothing care; deep are our feelings of attachment to you, but we can do nothing more than present this Address to convey our feelings accompanying you when far off thousands of miles. May they be illimitable; and should you again hold Office in this land, it will be a great blessing to many thousands of poor people.

The Year Tin-Won of the revolving Heavens: 5th Moon, the Year of Hong-Kale (England) 1822.

Signed { Leong-Me-Keat, Tsang-Pat-Lin, Leong-Tsau-Yuen.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
The Recipients of kindness bow their heads to the ground.

Copy of Mr. ERSKINE'S reply to the Chinese Addresses from Pinang,

My good Friends.

"I had no means of obtaining a translation of the Address received from you on leaving Pinang, until my arrival in this country, where it was done for me by my friend Dr. Morrison.

"The spontaneous disinterested sentiments of the most intelligent and respectable Members of the Chinese Community on that Island, of personal regard towards me, has made an impression on my heart, which no time can efface —and I receive the expressions of those good wishes with cordiality and satisfaction.

[redacted] After a residence on that Island of seventeen [redacted] considerable portion of which time in [redacted] requiring no ordinary degree of [redacted] is impossible that my ardent wishes [redacted] can ever be alienated from the [redacted] happiness of that Settlement, [redacted] ces prevent our meeting again. [redacted] on farewell."

[redacted] ERSKINE,

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE GLOBE.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1822

LANCASTER ASSIZES, AUGUST 19.

Before the Lord Chief Justice ABBOT *& a Special Jury.*

THE LAWS OF THE CHASE.

RIDGWAY, ESQ. *v.* BIRCHBY AND OTHERS.

Mr. STARKIE, in opening the pleadings, stated, that Joseph Ridgway, Esq. was Plaintiff, and—Wilkinson, Esq., Birchby, and several other persons, were Defendants. The declaration stated, that the Plaintiff was proprietor and owner of a number of hounds and dogs of the chase, which the Defendants, by means of a large and fierce dog, had worried, and otherwise injured, maimed, and destroyed, by shooting at them, and using various acts of violence. The Defendants had pleaded, by way of justification, that the hounds in question were hunting in a close, into which they had no right to enter, and that the Defendants had no means of driving them away but by the acts of violence complained of.

Mr. Scarlett, in his address to the Jury, observed, that they had heard from his Learned Friend, that this was a case which might be described as rather of a sporting nature; he much regretted that he was not better acquainted with the laws which regulated the diversion of hunting, in order that he might be able, in language more appropriate and suitable to the subject, to state the case which the Plaintiff had intrusted to his conduct. His client, Mr. Ridgway, the gentleman now sitting immediately before him, he knew to be a man of character as honourable as that of any individual in this wealthy and populous country; he had the advantage of being possessed of an ample fortune, and in the enjoyment of it had, from the earliest period of his life, addicted himself to the pleasures of the chase; but in such a way as to produce the least possible inconvenience to every one whose property he had occasion to pass over in the course of his diversion. He had ever deported himself in such a way, that not only had every gentleman in his neighbourhood been inclined to afford him every facility, but they had themselves been most happy to join him in the sports of the field; there was not a gentleman of rank or fortune, for many miles round his residence, who had not felt happy in granting him every privilege usual on the part of one sportsman to another. Mr. Ridgway had for many years kept an excellent pack of harriers in this county; before he had a pack of his own, he was a constant huntsman with the hounds of Sir F. Standish, a sportsman upon whose celebrity it was quite unnecessary to descant. A splendid estate having devolved upon the Plaintiff, he in his turn became possessor of a pack of hounds, renowned for their fleetness—equal to those formerly possessed by Actæon. Having become the proprietor of a pack of this kind, he had the privilege conferred upon him of using the lands of the most considerable persons around the neighbourhood where he lived. He had found himself most reluctantly compelled to bring the present action, in consequence of having experienced, while in the exercise of that sport, which he had been for twenty seven years in the habit of enjoying, for at least three times a week, with that species, he would not say of resistance, for it would not be a proper term to make use of, but with that sort of aggression and attack upon his hounds which no true sportsman could ever consider as pardonable. The residence of Mr. Ridgway was in the neighbourhood of Chorley, & he had the liberty of sporting over the whole extent of ground between Bolton and Chorley, including all the lands lying in the several intermediate townships between those two places. It happened on the day specified in the declaration, that he went out with his hounds & retinue as usual, & a hare was soon put up within the precincts of the manor of Chorley, chased and killed; that manor, he believed, belonged to a gentleman of the name of Gillebrand, at that time residing abroad; had he been here, he was well persuaded the ground for the present complaint never would have existed. The game having been put up within the manor of Chorley, but in that particular part of it in which Mr. Ridgway had no distinct or specific liberty of hunting, he called off his hounds in order to prevent the commission of any trespass which he conceived might be considered as extra to his privilege. This occurred at a very early hour of the morning; yet, at this period, two or three of the Defendants thought fit to make an attack upon his hounds while he was in the act of drawing them off. He passed over that insult without notice, and proceeded with his sport within his own precincts. Another hare was shortly after put up in the neighbourhood of a place called Duxbury Hall, which was in a very short time run down & killed. Another was put up, and pursued till it got within the precincts of the manor of Chorley; it was to be noticed that it was not started originally within that manor, but had fled thither. It was quite impossible for Mr. Ridgway, or any person in pursuit of the game, to be able precisely to ascertain the boundaries of a particular manor, conscious that he had the sanction of every farmer whose lands lay between Bolton and Chorley. He had no idea whatever, that in following his hounds, he could violate the rights of any one. Here the Learned Counsel said he would take leave to state, without fear of contradiction, that no Lord of a Manor was entitled by an act of violence to intercept the progress of a pack of hounds, or to use any violence towards them; all he had a right to do was, if they were unlawfully trespassing, to bring an action against their owner. One of the Defendants, who was the gamekeeper of Mr. Wilkinson, ignorantly conceived that he had a right to prevent the hounds of any person, & those who followed them, from coming upon any part of the precincts of the manor belonging to his master. When the hounds approached a particular spot, it would be found that several of the Defendants began to attack & resist them. Mr. Ridgway, at this time, was a little behind the pack. When he came up, he perceived his huntsmen & people engaged in a conflict with certain of the Defendants. The hounds were at this moment in full cry; he called out to his huntsmen and people to follow the game; they did so, and eventually got into a covet near the place where Mr. Wilkinson lived. The instant Mr. Ridgway found the hounds had got into a wood or cover adjacent to Mr. Wilkinson's mansion, he directed his huntsman to sound his bugle, to draw the pack away. Every one, at all acquainted with the sports of the field, must be perfectly aware of the prompt obedience which hounds paid to that well known sound; no one was ignorant that the sound of the horn was the only way of drawing off hounds when in the act of pursuing their game. It was just after the hounds had received this warning, that the circumstances had occurred which had given rise to the present action. The hounds were retiring in the most orderly manner, when several of the Defendants began to assail them in a way as violent as it was unwarrantable. One of the Defendants had a large bludgeon, which he actually broke by a blow on the back of one of the hounds; another threw stones at them; a third, who had a double-barrelled gun, fired twice at them; true it was he could not prove that the gun was loaded, for the dogs were not hit or killed; but the inference was obvious, for gamekeepers were not usually abroad without having their guns loaded. This violence, however, was not thought sufficient. A large and furious dog, which was usually kept chained up, was let loose, and turned upon the hounds, the Defendants excitiug the dog to fall upon and worry the hounds. One of the hounds was seized hold of by this dog and much injured, and it was, not without difficulty the strugling animal was extricated. Several of the pack were attacked in this way by the ferocious mastiff set upon them; and although they were ultimately rescued, it was not effected without extreme exertion and danger to those who interposed. All this passed after the bugle had sounded. As he had before observed, every body knew that the most effectual, and indeed the only way of drawing off hounds. was by the well-known sound of the bugle. As to attempting to molest them when in full chase, it was a vain attempt, which no man could make, unless from a wanton and malicious motive. The fact was notorious, and he could adduce evidence in support of it, that such was the eagerness of hounds in pursuit of the chase, that there had been an instance of a bitch in a pack littering during the hunt, and actually seizing her pups in her mouth and continuing the pursuit. He instanced this in order to shew that hounds were not to be diverted from following their game by any feeling of pain, or by any infliction of external violence. Now what was the excuse set up by the Defendants for this outrageous conduct? But he would first observe, that several of the hounds were so much injured that they were unable afterwards to join in the pursuit. These hounds had all their identical names; one was called Treachery, another Towler, another Tragic, and another Tearer: in fact, every hound in the pack was designated by its proper name. These four hounds in particular had serious wounds, of which they all bore the marks to this day. They were obliged to have medicines administered to them, and surgical operations performed upon them. Mr. Ridgway considered this as an unsportsmanlike proceeding; it was such as he had never met with before, and he trusted he should never meet with it again. He deemed it right to inform Mr. Wilkinson of what had occurred, for the Defendant's servants had informed him that they had authority for their proceedings. He could hardly suppose that any gentleman would have given such an authority to his servants. Mr. Wilkinson wrote him for answer, that he had examined his servants, that they had given a very different account of the transaction, and that he should believe them in preference to any other report. Such, said the Learned Counsel, was the nature of the case. He did not mean to state that Mr. Ridgway had brought the present action with the view of recovering considerable damages; but he was compelled to vindicate his rights if he was to enjoy the pleasures of the chase in the way he had been used to do, & as all persons before him had been accustomed to enjoy them. If he was to submit to an attack of this kind upon his hounds every time the Defendants or others thought proper to make it, he would be subject to that sort of aggresion, which no sportsman could brook or endure. He was, therefore, obliged to bring this action in order to have the question decided between him and the Defendants, whether hounds, in pursuit of their game, were liable to be treated in this manner. The justification was that these hounds were in a close which, in one count of the declaration, was alleged to belong to Mr. Gillebrand, and in another, to Mr. Wilkinson. He should prove that the hare was originally started in another manor. Such was the excuse made by the Defendants for letting loose upon the hounds a large Newfoundland dog, which had been constantly kept chained. The first act of this fierce animal, when at liberty, was to seize a young pointer of their own, which he had nearly devoured, before he was encouraged to attack the hounds. The Defendants contended that these were the only means they had of driving the hounds out of the cover in which they were disturbing the game. Now, with regard to preventing the game from being disturbed in a cover, he was informed that nothing was so likely to frighten the pheasants as the act of firing a gun twice; and, further, that there was no way of calling the hounds off so likely to be attended with an immediate effect as the sound of the bugle—violence was wholly unnecessary. If the parties had let the hounds alone, in three minutes the hounds would have been clear of the cover. The question was, whether such an attack upon the Plaintiff's hounds was justifiable. The Learned Counsel said he remembered a case some time ago where a wanton attack had been made upon a sporting dog. It should always be recollected that dogs are not like human beings: they could not discern the boundaries of manors—they could not distinguish the local right of one man from another, when the hare was once started, and the hounds were in full pursuit of it—to go and attack them, and attempt to beat them back, was a most flagrant act of violence, more especially when the huntsman had warned them off. Hounds, being animals with out reason, had no sense of moral discipline; they merely followed the instinct nature had implanted in them. He remembered a case of this description, where a pointer dog, following his master, broke into the grounds of the late Lord Cawdor, where he pursued some hares; the gamekeeper seeing the dog, and being called upon by his lady, he fired at the dog and killed it; an action was brought against Lord Cawdor, a verdict passed against him, and he was [redacted] ed to pay smarting damages. It was [redacted] have been an unnecessary act of violence on the part of the gamekeeper, and that he had no right to kill a dog for merely following the impulse of its instinct. He therefore contended, that the gamekeepers in the present instance had no right to assail and drive off the Plantiff's hounds in the outrageous manner they had done; the dogs being there was purely an act of their own. He denied the right of Mr. Wilkinson, or his gamekeeper or bailiff, to turn the hounds of Mr. Ridgway, or of any other person, off the lands even in their own possession. [redacted] of hounds run into a close or preser[redacted] gentlemen's residence, he admitted it [redacted] a trespass; but as it was a matter of [redacted] dent, all that could be done was [redacted] off by the sound of the bugle; if [redacted] ed to maltreat and ill-use the [redacted] circumstances, there would be [redacted] pleasures of the chase. He was [redacted] to exaggerate the improper conduct [redacted] fendants; but he was in a condition [redacted] that all the by-standers, including even [redacted] tenants of Mr. Gillebrand, were shocked at witnessing such a transaction. Having shewn his forbearance in the first instance, when the attack was made, he had nevertheless thought it a duty he owed himself and his brother sportsmen, to bring the present action. The Defendants had summoned a Special Jury to try the action; he did not complain of them for doing so; it was an action which might as well be decided by sportsmen as lawyers. The Jury would hear the evidence, and he was perfectly persuaded their verdict would be satisfactory to Mr. Ridgway, as well as the Defendants.

Mr. Serjeant Hullock agreed with his Learned Friend, that this was a cause which could be better decided by sportsmen than lawyers; and as his Learned Friend had stated that Mr. Ridgway had no intention of interfering with the covers and preserves of Mr. Wilkinson, he should be well content to have the whole matter referred to some Gentleman conversant in the laws of the chase: the fact was, Mr. Wilkinson was from home when the transaction toook place, and was as innocent of it as any one of the Gentlemen of the Jury.

Mr. Scarlett stated, that he was authorized by his client to close with the proposition of his learned friend.

It fortunately happened there was a sporting gentleman on the jury, and to him all matters were referred to decide between the [redacted]rties, as a sportsman, upon the principle which ought to regulate the conduct of one sporting gentleman towards another.

The costs of the Special Jury, and the costs generally, to be in the discretion of the referee.

TWENTY EIGHTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY;

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY JAN. 31, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2522, Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees;
Nos. 135, 794, 1692, 2457, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 692, 790, 3862, 4103, 4623, 5370, 5541, Prizes of 500, Sicca Rupees each.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1150, 4099, 5014, Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 2145, 4274, Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 628, Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 708, 1340, 1452, 4457, 4675, 5292, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.